

3.1 LAND USE/RECREATION

This section describes existing environmental conditions related to land use and recreation in the area surrounding San Elijo Lagoon and the areas identified for materials disposal/reuse. This section also identifies pertinent policies and regulations governing land use and recreation activities in the designated project areas and evaluates the impacts associated with implementation of the proposed project and its alternatives.

3.1.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

San Elijo Lagoon

Lagoon Study Area Boundaries and Land Ownership

The lagoon is within the San Elijo Lagoon Reserve in north San Diego County, between the cities of Encinitas and Solana Beach, extending inland to the unincorporated County of San Diego community of Rancho Santa Fe. The Reserve is owned and managed by the SELC, CDFW (generally west of I-5), and County DPR (generally east of I-5). The lagoon study area boundaries generally include publicly owned parcels where restoration activities would occur. The lagoon study area boundary is not necessarily contiguous with the boundaries of the Reserve as the lagoon study area extends west to reflect the project actions at the beach (i.e., new inlet and beach nourishment with dredged material) and does not extend as far east as the Reserve since the focus of the restoration effort is wetlands, rather than uplands. Refer to Figure 1-2 illustrating the lagoon study area boundaries and land ownership.

While the vast majority of the lagoon study area is publicly owned, three privately owned parcels totaling approximately 3 acres are included within the lagoon study area boundaries. These parcels contain both channels and habitat within the lagoon. The water flow in these channels and connectivity to adjacent lagoon lands between Coast Highway 101 and the NCTD railroad are considered integral to restoration success. Thus, these three private parcels are considered part of the study area for restoration planning purposes.

The western extent of the study area includes the beach area west of the lagoon (excluding the parking lot at Cardiff State Beach) and extends into the water at the potential inlet location sites. The beach area west of the lagoon is within the jurisdictional boundaries of Encinitas, but a large stretch of the beach area encompassing Cardiff State Beach is owned by the State of California (see Figure 1-2). The southern extent of the study area includes the public ROW owned by Caltrans adjacent to I-5, but it does not include the private lands located on nearby slopes and uplands west of I-5. The northern boundary essentially coincides with the Reserve boundary and Manchester Avenue, with the addition of acquired mitigation lands in the northeast corner of the study area.

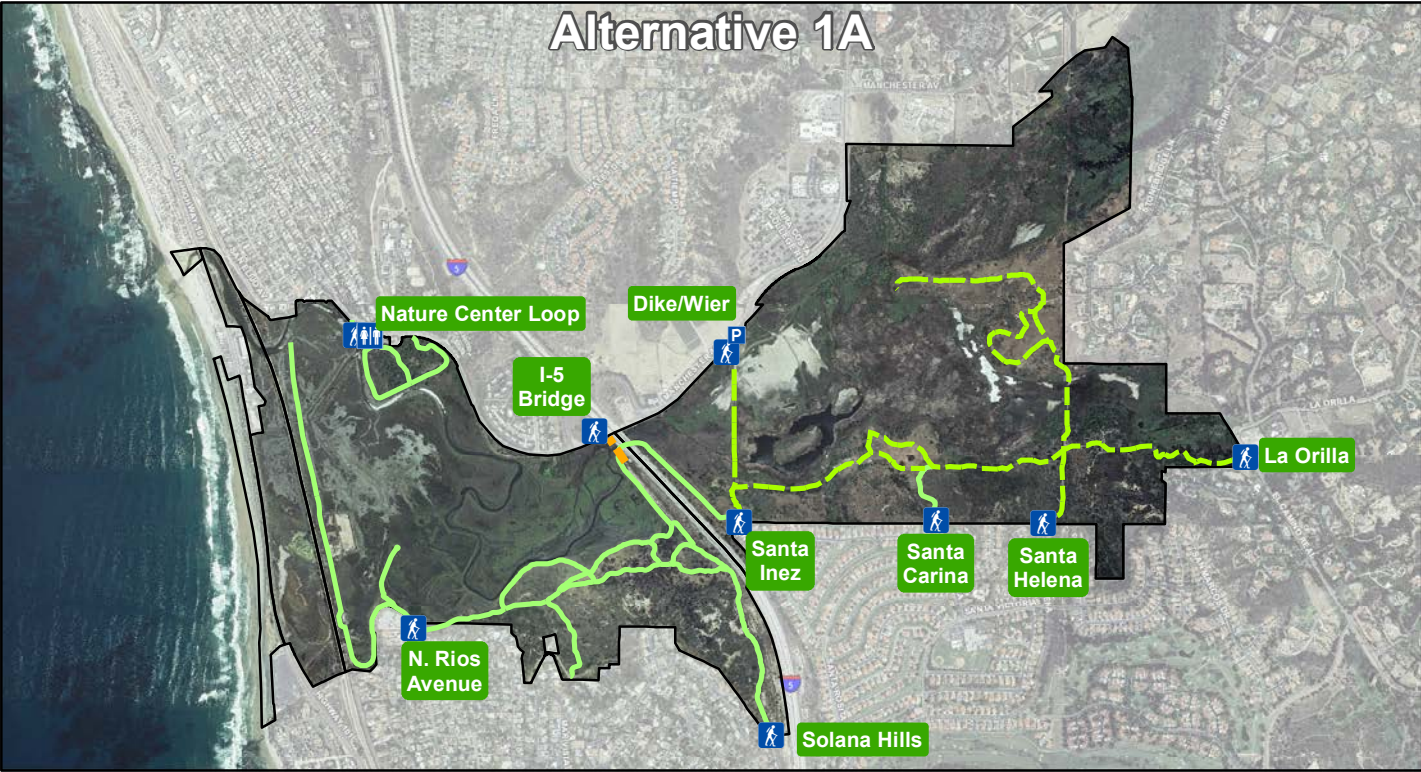
Existing Land Uses

The lagoon, partially located in the Encinitas community of Cardiff-by-the-Sea, is designated as Ecological Resource/Open Space/Park by the City of Encinitas General Plan (City of Encinitas 1989, amended 2003). The beach areas west of Coast Highway 101 are also designated Ecological Resource/Open Space/Park by the City of Encinitas. The lagoon is also officially designated as an Ecological Reserve by CDFW. To the north, surrounding land uses include primarily residential development with higher densities concentrated west of I-5 and a small strip of commercial land use, including “Restaurant Row” located along Coast Highway 101 adjacent to the north end of the lagoon, just south of the existing lagoon inlet. San Elijo State Beach and Cardiff State Beach occupy the coastal areas directly north and south of the existing lagoon inlet. Moving east of I-5, the northern boundary of the lagoon is bordered primarily by single-family residential development. The San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (water reclamation facility) is located north of the lagoon near the intersection of Manchester Avenue and Mackinnon Ranch Road. An area of agricultural uses is also located in this area adjacent to the lagoon along Manchester Avenue between I-5 and El Camino Real.

The lagoon is bordered to the south by the City of Solana Beach. Land uses bordering the lagoon in Solana Beach primarily consist of single-family residential development. An unincorporated area of San Diego County lies east of San Elijo Lagoon. The area is part of the San Dieguito Community Planning Area of the San Diego County General Plan. Currently, the area primarily consists of spaced rural development, agricultural uses, and undeveloped land (County of San Diego 2010). Residential development includes primarily large estate homes.

Existing Recreational Uses

The Reserve is a multiuse recreational area providing opportunities for walking, hiking, running, bird watching, equestrian use (permitted on trails east of I-5 only), nature observation, and photography. Within the Reserve, activities including swimming, wading, diving, fishing, watercraft, and other water-based recreation are not permitted within lagoon waters. Trails are accessible from trailheads located in the central and east basins, providing visitors with 7 miles of designated trails for recreation and exploration. These trails, shown in Figure 3.1-1, include the Nature Center Loop, North Rios Avenue Trail, Holmwood Canyon Trail, Solana Hills Trail, Dike Trail, Santa Inez Trail, Santa Carina Trail, Santa Helena Trail, and La Orilla Trail. The Nature Center Trail is a 0.5-mile Americans with Disability Act (ADA)-accessible loop trail with information panels at the Nature Center. To a great extent, the other identified trails follow old road beds or currently maintained utility roads, which have been in existence for many years. Most of the project area is not fenced but vegetation, topography, and private property limit access except at designated trailheads. Legal public access to the lagoon is limited to daylight hours.



Source: SANDAG 2012; AECOM 2014



LEGEND		
	Study Area	
	Existing Trail	
	Hiking Trail	
	Hiking/Equestrian Trail	
	Proposed Trail	
		Hiking Trail

Figure 3.1-1
San Elijo Lagoon
Trail Network by Alternative

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As one of San Diego's largest coastal wetlands, San Elijo Lagoon and the Reserve serve as an outdoor classroom for students of all ages throughout San Diego County. A number of education and service learning programs are available to the public. The SELC, in cooperation with County DPR park rangers, offers volunteer-driven restoration opportunities such as trail maintenance and invasive species removal. The Nature Center is operated by one supervising park ranger, two park rangers, one park attendant, and volunteers with County DPR. The Nature Center hosted some 18,884 visitors in 2011 and the SELC Education Program provided outdoor programs to students and teachers from various parts of San Diego County over that same period (SELC 2012).

San Elijo Lagoon is also designated as a State Marine Conservation Area (SMCA) under the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) as shown in Figure 3.1-2 and discussed further in Appendix C. In accordance with California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Section 632(b)(117), boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited within the San Elijo SMCA.

In the coastal area immediately west of the lagoon, Cardiff State Beach and San Elijo State Beach offer a variety of onshore and offshore activities. Land and recreational uses in this coastal area are discussed in more detail in the *Materials Disposal/Reuse Study Area* section below.

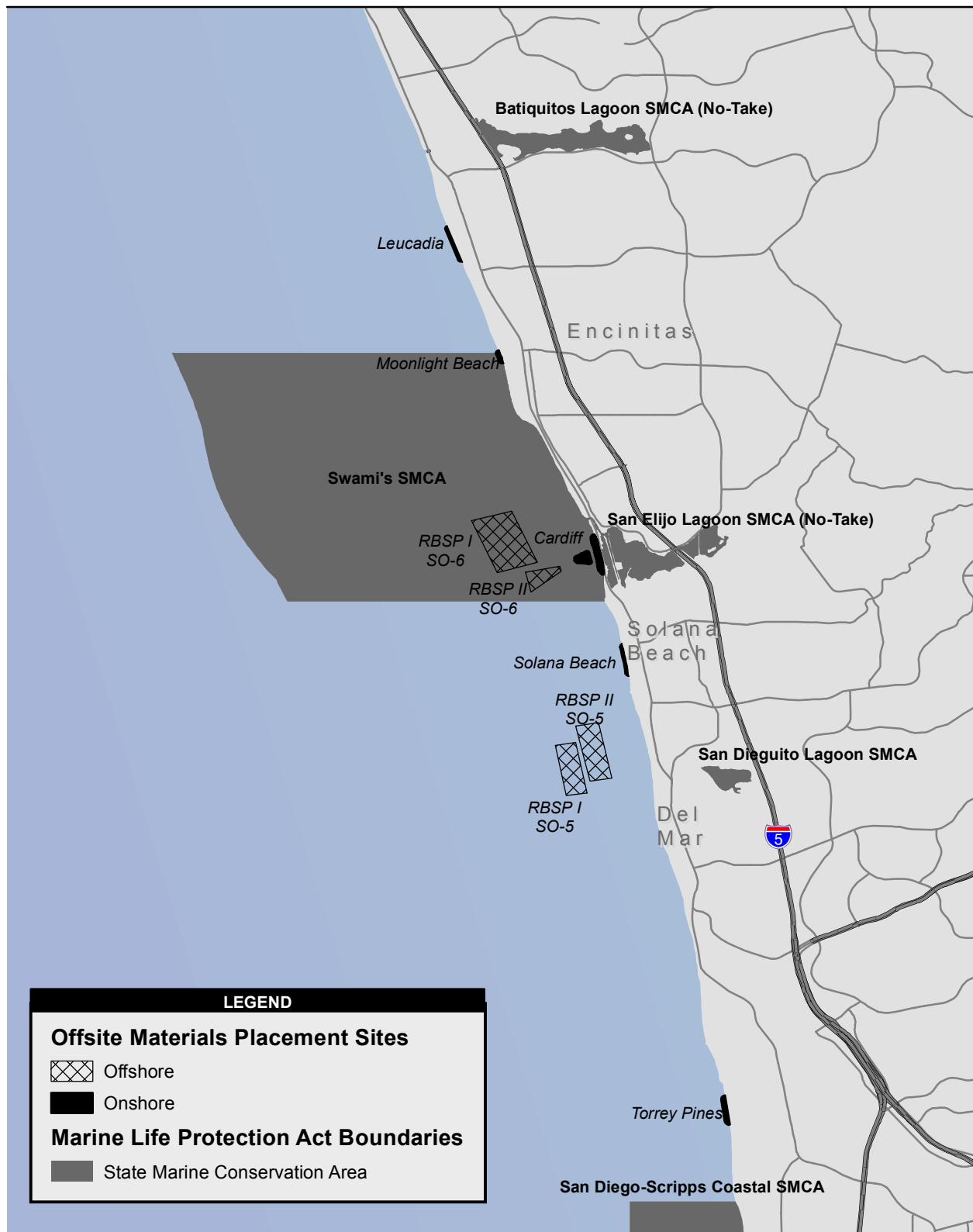
Materials Disposal/Reuse Study Area

Materials placement associated with the lagoon restoration activities could occur offshore, nearshore, or onshore. The Pacific Ocean and its shores are the focus of recreational activity and also define land uses in the project areas. As such, much of this discussion focuses on recreational uses; however, adjacent land uses and the applicable jurisdiction governing each site are identified. Offshore placement sites are described first, followed by onshore and nearshore sites in order from north to south (i.e., Encinitas, Solana Beach, and San Diego).

Information included in the discussion below is based on SANDAG's EIR/EA for the 2012 RBSP (SANDAG 2011). Information has been verified and updated as needed with information included in the *San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project Surfing Study* (Appendix N, M&N 2014).

Offshore Materials Placement Sites

There are two potential offshore placement sites for the SELRP, SO-5 and SO-6. The sites are located along the coast in relative proximity to the onshore materials placement sites but far enough offshore to be outside the littoral cell depth of closure. The offshore materials placement sites are surrounded by ocean water, and recreational activities include diving, sailing, and fishing. Adjacent uses of submerged lands include sewer outfalls, artificial reefs, and underwater parks. Adjacent water uses to the offshore placement sites include kelp harvesting and whale



Source: ESRI; SanGIS; USFWS; AECOM 2012

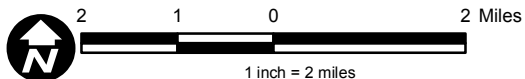


Figure 3.1-2
Marine Preserve Areas

San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project Draft EIR/EIS

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watching. Kelp is gathered by a specially designed ship that cuts the kelp to a depth of approximately 4 feet below the surface. Kelp harvesting in the area is further described in Section 3.13 (Socioeconomics/Environmental Justice). Gray whales migrate through San Diego's offshore waters twice a year on their way between summer feeding grounds off Alaska and calving areas in the coastal lagoons of Baja California, Mexico. Private and charter boats venture out to watch the migrating whales. The San Diego-La Jolla Underwater Park is located approximately 4 miles south of SO-6 and 2 miles south of SO-5.

Both SO-6 and SO-5 are located in ungranted sovereign lands under the jurisdiction of the SLC. A lease is required from the SLC for any portion of a project extending into state-owned lands that are under its exclusive jurisdiction. Each placement site is described below.

SO-6: The refined SO-6 materials placement site is shown in Figure 1-3 and is located in the Swami's SMCA (further discussed in Sections 3.1.3, 3.1.4, and Table 3.1-3) west of San Elijo Lagoon and the San Elijo wastewater outfall pipeline. SO-6 is located seaward of a lease to the California DPR from the SLC (PRC 7365) for an underwater recreational park. This lease area extends along the shore from Swami's Point in Encinitas south to Tabletops reef in Solana Beach and it extends seaward approximately 3,500 feet. SO-6's closest boundary is approximately 250 feet away (seaward) from the lease area. The closest artificial reef within the underwater park is located approximately 2,250 feet from SO-6. There are no known shipwrecks within the area of SO-6.

SO-5: The 2012 RBSP SO-5 materials placement site is located offshore of the San Dieguito River, as shown in Figure 1-3. SO-5 is approximately 2 miles north of the San Diego-La Jolla Underwater Park, a recreational area for divers. There are no artificial reefs or known shipwrecks within the area of SO-5.

One more offshore site has been identified for materials disposal activities; LA-5. LA-5 is regulated by EPA and the Corps and is described below:

LA-5: LA-5 is an EPA-designated ocean disposal site located approximately 10 nautical miles offshore, southwest of San Diego Bay. This site can be used for the disposal of dredged material from federal projects. The project must establish that the dredged material would not exceed the capacity of the site and the material is in compliance with the EPA and Corps criteria and regulations prior to approval to dispose of material by EPA and the Corps (EPA 1987).

Because LA-5 is located 10 nautical miles offshore, the discussion of land use and recreation at this location does not apply as the site is surrounded entirely by open ocean. Recreational ocean

fishing may occur in locations near LA-5. Ocean uses, such as commercial fishing, are discussed in Section 3.13, Socioeconomics.

Nearshore and Onshore Materials Placement Sites

Generally, recreational activities at the nearshore and onshore placement sites include a variety of activities such as walking/jogging, swimming, surfing, stand up paddle boarding, windsurfing, sunbathing, beach combing, fishing, SCUBA and skin diving, hiking, picnicking, boating, sailing, and bicycling. Surfing occurs throughout the project area and within the vicinity of proposed nearshore and onshore materials placement sites. Because surfing conditions are dependent on localized sand movement and sandbar development, surfing is more specific to individual placement sites and is therefore discussed in more detail under each site. Surfing sites in the project areas are shown in Figure 3.1-3.

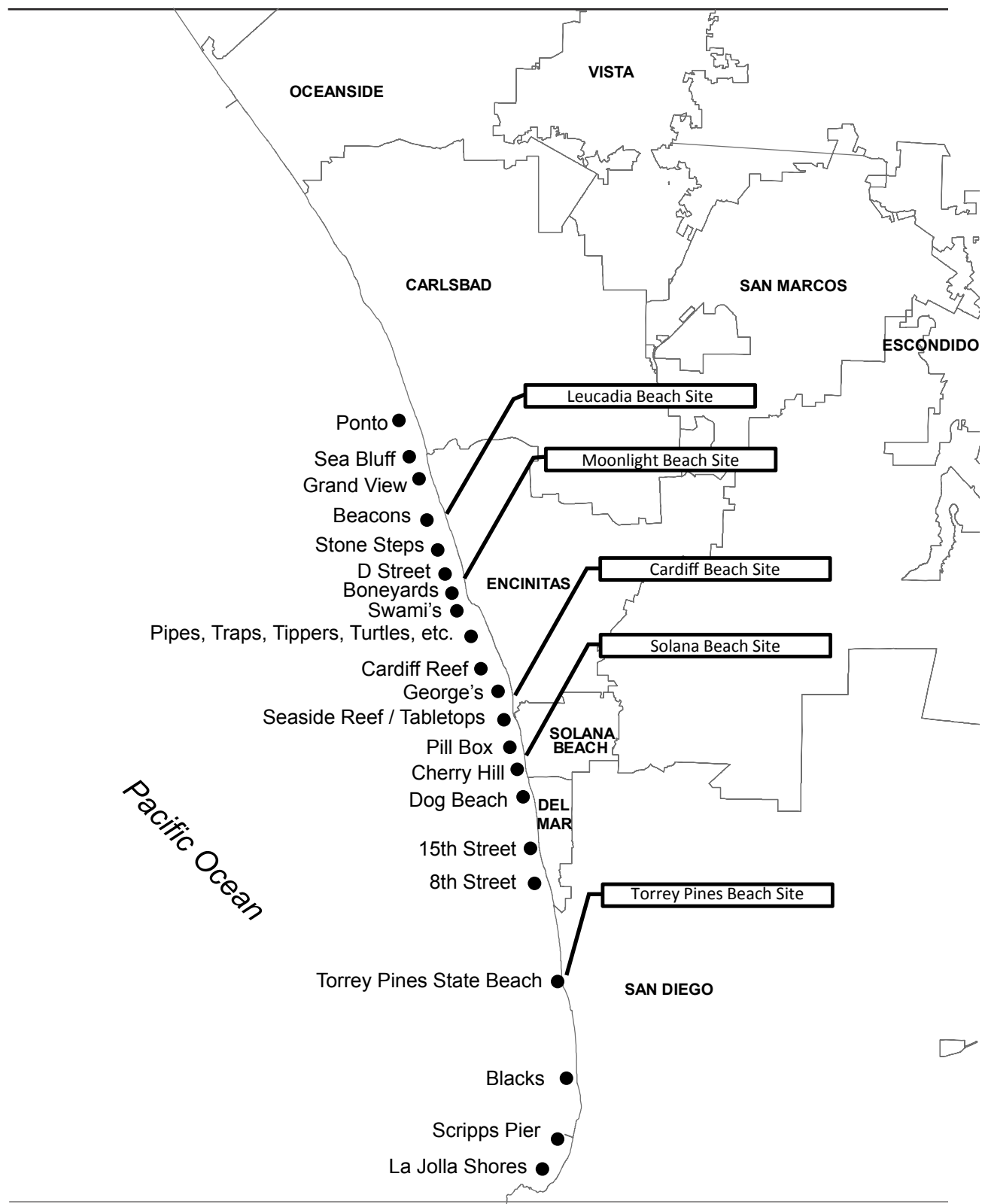
Each placement site is described from north to south by jurisdiction (i.e., Encinitas, Solana Beach, and San Diego). At proposed on-beach placement sites, most of the same onshore recreational activities occur and are therefore not discussed separately. Unique recreational activities and conditions, such as surfing, are noted under the discussion of that particular beach.

Encinitas

Within the City of Encinitas, there are three proposed materials placement sites: Leucadia, Moonlight Beach, and Cardiff. The SLC has jurisdiction over sovereign land at these sites. Authorization from the SLC would be required for implementation of the proposed materials disposal/reuse action. The proposed Moonlight Beach and Cardiff Beach materials placement sites and the SO-6 site are located within the Swami's SMCA boundary. The Marine Protection Act (MPA) regulations for Swami's SMCA allow sand replenishment and sediment management activities within its boundaries.

Leucadia: The beach at this placement site extends approximately 2,700 feet (0.5 mile) from just south of the Grandview access stairs to Jasper Street. Adjacent land uses are predominantly residential, with some commercial uses along Coast Highway 101. This state beach is a unit of the state park system that is operated by the City of Encinitas. Recreation at the Leucadia site is limited due to difficult access. Public stairways exist at Grandview Street and Leucadia Boulevard (Beacon's), and several private stairways serve existing residences atop the bluff.

Popular surf spots near the placement site include Grandview and Beacon's (Figure 3.1-3). Beacon's is a reef break and is surfed year-round. The beach breaks offer lefts and rights as well as a right-hand reef break. Beacon's is surfable at all stages of the tide. It is



Source: Moffet & Nichol



0 2 4 8 Miles

Figure 3.1-3
Surfing Spots near the Project Area

often crowded and rocks are a hazard. Grandview is to the north of Beacon's and is also a reef with sand that provides surfing during most conditions.

Moonlight Beach: The proposed Moonlight Beach placement site is located at the foot of B and C streets at Moonlight State Beach. The proposed site is approximately 770 feet long (0.1 mile). Moonlight State Beach is a unit of the state park system but is operated by the City of Encinitas. Facilities at Moonlight State Beach include two lifeguard towers, volleyball and tennis courts, picnic facilities, recreational equipment rentals, and a snack bar. During the summer, Moonlight Beach is the central point for activities such as Junior Lifeguard programs, surf schools, and YMCA camps. The southern part of the site abuts the Encinitas City Marine Life Refuge (California Fish and Game Code Section 10913). Within the refuge boundaries, it is illegal to take invertebrates or marine life specimens except under a permit. Kelp harvesting, for recreational or commercial use, is prohibited except under a permit.

Residential uses occur adjacent to the site, to the north and south. The beach area is relatively flat but quickly slopes up to the east, north, and south. Public access is found at Moonlight State Beach (B and C streets) and south at the D Street stairway. Popular surf breaks along this reach include Stone Steps, Moonlight Beach, D Street, Boneyards, and Swami's (Figure 3.1-3). Swami's is the most popular spot in the vicinity. Boneyards and Swami's are reef breaks located south of the receiving beach and are bound to the north by scattered beach breaks in the vicinity of D Street and Moonlight Beach. These beach breaks are most popular in the summer and are of variable quality contingent on sandbar, swell, and wind conditions.

Cardiff: Sand placement is proposed both in the nearshore and onshore at Cardiff. The Cardiff site onshore is characterized by cobble beaches south of Restaurant Row. The site abuts Coast Highway 101 and is backed primarily by the lagoon. In its entirety, Cardiff State Beach stretches from Cardiff reef south to Seaside reef, encompasses approximately 25 acres, and has 6,550 feet of ocean frontage. The facility includes two parking lots (at each of the north and south ends of the beach), restrooms, and an emergency vehicle access ramp. The waters off of Cardiff State Beach also support nonrecreational uses, including commercial fishing and kelp harvesting. Commercial fishing generally occurs in the same locations as recreational fishing (refer to Section 3.13 [Socioeconomics] for further discussion of commercial fishing).

Popular surf breaks in the vicinity of the proposed placement beach are Cardiff reef to the north, George's (located just south of Restaurant Row) within the placement site, and Seaside reef/Tabletops to the south (Figure 3.1-3). Surf breaks in the region are predominately reef breaks, with the exception of George's, which is a beach break of variable quality. Other notable surf spots in the region exist north of Cardiff reef within

San Elijo State Park and include Pipes, Traps, Tippers, Turtles, and others. Surfing is very popular in this reach due to the abundance of spots and wind protection provided by offshore kelp.

North of the Cardiff placement site is San Elijo State Beach, which is a highly used recreational facility. This beach includes approximately 42 acres with 7,190 feet of ocean frontage and is more developed than Cardiff State Beach. Facilities include a 171-unit campground with five comfort stations, an 86-space day use parking lot, a unit office, an entrance station, a concessions building, a lifeguard tower, an informal campground center, and six beach access stairways. In addition to activities commonly encountered at Cardiff State Beach, San Elijo State Beach is also a popular camping spot. The bathymetry along San Elijo State Beach is typified by contours that are straight and aligned parallel to shore, with little variation. As such, waves typically “close out” along this reach of beach and are difficult to ride. This condition can vary, depending on conditions of waves, tides, and wind, but is basically unvarying. Therefore, this is not a primary surfing location under most conditions and can go for long periods of time without producing quality surf to ride.

Solana Beach

The proposed placement site in the City of Solana Beach is located just north of Estrella Street and extends approximately 4,700 feet (0.9 mile) south. Steep cliffs abut the placement site and the area consists of a gently sloping sand beach with scattered rocks and cobbles. Fletcher Cove Beach Park, also known as Pillbox, is the main park within Solana Beach. Residential development and some commercial uses exist along the bluffs above the placement site. The bluffs and beach are severely eroded, and numerous efforts to slow erosion, such as riprap, the filling in of sea caves, engineered in-fills, sea walls, and other revetments occur along the bluffs and beach. A lifeguard station, restrooms, and a public shower are available at Fletcher Cove.

Surfing in the area consists of scattered reef and beach breaks. The reef breaks are the most consistent and hence the most popular for surfing. A small subtidal reef exists immediately north of Pillbox. Surfing can be popular at this reef depending on offshore sand, swell, and tides. Surfing is also popular to the north at Seaside reef/Tabletops and to the south at Cherry Hill. Popular surf spots near the placement site are shown in Figure 3.1-3.

San Diego (Torrey Pines)

The proposed Torrey Pines placement site is located within the jurisdiction of the City of San Diego and California State Parks. The site stretches for approximately 1,620 feet (0.3 mile) and is located on Torrey Pines State Beach adjacent to North Torrey Pines Road. Nearby land use

includes the open space of Torrey Pines State Beach/Reserve and Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Public access is via trails at Torrey Pines State Beach/Reserve and along North Torrey Pines Road. The beach includes lifeguard stations and a 6- to 8-foot sand berm. Riprap has been placed along the west end of North Torrey Pines Road to protect it from eroding further.

As shown in Figure 3.1-3, popular surf breaks in the vicinity are scattered beach breaks of variable quality along Torrey Pines State Beach, reef and beach breaks to the north in Del Mar (i.e., 8th Street and 15th Street), and beach breaks to the south (i.e., Black's, Scripps Pier, and La Jolla Shores). Black's Beach, Scripps Pier, and 15th Street are likely the most popular spots in the area as they provide consistent surf year-round. In addition to the popular recreational activities found on other San Diego beaches, paragliding and parasailing are popular at this site.

The Torrey Pines placement site involves sovereign land granted to the City of San Diego by the SLC pursuant to Chapter 688, Statutes of 1933. As such, permits necessary for the SELRP would be granted by the City, as trustee of these lands.

3.1.2 CEQA THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A significant impact related to land use and recreation would occur if implementation of the proposed project would:

- A. Result in long-term or permanent conversion of land to other uses that would strain similar, nearby uses in their ability to provide the same level of use as that of existing conditions;
- B. Be incompatible with adjacent land uses as defined by planning documentation;
- C. Conflict with existing or future planned areawide or local policy issues or plans;
- D. Preclude viability of recreational activities, including surfing, during construction (temporary impacts) that result in a major loss of recreational uses; or
- E. Result in permanent and major loss of recreational use areas or major conflicts with adjacent recreational uses, including surfing, in the post-construction period.

The CEQA thresholds of significance for land use and recreation were derived from the thresholds used in the EIR/EIS for the Bolsa Chica Lowlands Restoration Project (SCH #2000071068).

3.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section discusses the environmental consequences, or impacts, associated with the SELRP related to land use and recreation. Potential adverse, significant, or beneficial direct and indirect impacts are identified as appropriate.

The relevant policies and regulations dictating land use and recreational uses at the project site and materials disposal sites are discussed within this section. A comprehensive description of applicable regulatory laws, plan, policies, and regulations is provided in Appendix C. Additional regulatory requirements pertaining to other specific topic areas, such as noise, air quality, water quality, etc., are discussed in their respective analysis sections.

Certain regulatory actions related to land use and recreation would be required prior to project initiation by various regulatory agencies. County DPR would decide whether to certify the EIR/EIS and approve the project, then would issue an NOD and grant right-of-entry permits for work to be performed on County DPR-owned land. After certification of this EIR/EIS by the County DPR, the SELC would need to obtain a CDP from the CCC for both the lagoon restoration and materials disposal component of the project, as applicable. The CCC would also decide whether to issue a Consistency Certification in accordance with Section 30600(a) of the California Coastal Act (CCA) or a Waiver of Federal Consistency Provisions.

The SELC would need to obtain encroachment and grading permits for work within both the cities of Encinitas and Solana Beach within areas not owned by County DPR or CDFW. Work occurring on County- or state-owned land would not require approvals from the City of Encinitas or Solana Beach pursuant to Government Code Sections 53090 and 53091. Additionally, the cities of Encinitas and Solana Beach have approved LCPs that address potential materials placement sites. Thus, the SELC would apply for a CDP for material placement activities. Alternatively, a consolidated CDP could be requested from the CCC.

Encroachment and use permits for construction activities on properties and ROWs for California State Parks, Caltrans, and NCTD would also be required and the SLC would require a lease agreement for access to lands under their jurisdiction (see Section 1.5).

Lagoon Restoration

Alternative 2A–Proposed Project

Land Use

The lagoon currently functions as a coastal wetland and open space/reserve area. Alternative 2A would primarily result in changes to existing channels and habitat distributions within the lagoon. Construction activities (i.e., excavation and dredging) would primarily take place within the boundary of the lagoon and would not result in the permanent conversion of the lagoon from a wetland to another land use post-restoration. The overall existing land use of the lagoon would not change; it would remain a coastal wetland and open space/reserve area. With restoration of the lagoon, the continuation of the lagoon land uses would remain compatible with the surrounding areas and not modify land uses in nearby areas.

Alternative 2A would result in construction of a new tidal inlet located south of the existing inlet, as shown in Figure 2-3. Approximately 1,000 feet of beach may be closed during inlet construction, reaching 500 feet north and south, respectively, of the tidal inlet centerline. Direct use of the beach at the new inlet area would be restricted during the period of inlet construction, estimated to be approximately 6 months. The new inlet would require construction of CBFs on both sides that would extend from Coast Highway 101 perpendicularly onto and under the beach. The new inlet and CBFs would modify the existing beach continuity and existing beach use through permanent conversion of this area to a lagoon inlet; however, it would not substantially alter the continued coastal beach land use of the area. This new inlet area would likely be inaccessible to beachgoers, depending on conditions. Therefore, persons walking on the beach would either wade through the inlet, or pass over the inlet over the new Coast Highway 101 bridge. This same type of condition exists at numerous tidal inlets in the region (San Dieguito, Batiquitos, Santa Ana River, Talbert Channel, and Bolsa Chica). Currently, the existing tidal inlet area at San Elijo is used for swimming and wading activities and is also inaccessible during high tides. Under Alternative 2A, the existing inlet would eventually close, leaving this area consistently accessible to beach users. Essentially, the existing and new tidal inlets would switch land uses; the existing tidal inlet would close and return to fully accessible beach use, while the new tidal inlet would become a swimming and wading area with some inaccessibility during high tide. This would be consistent with the current uses of the Cardiff Beach area in this location and would not result in substantial land use changes or incompatibility.

North-south access along the coast would continue to be provided along Coast Highway 101, so beach users that are not able to cross the inlet on the beach during high tides would still be able to access beach areas on either side of the inlet using the proposed separated pedestrian sidewalk

on Coast Highway 101, similar to current conditions. Thus, horizontal access across the beach area would be maintained. In addition, the beach areas on either side of the new inlet would have additional material placed from restoration implementation (300,000 cy) and periodic enhancement from maintenance dredging, which could enhance this beach. The new inlet and CBFs would be considered a change from existing conditions; however, sufficient beach area for continued recreational use would be available on both sides of the inlet and north-south access would be maintained both during and after construction. Therefore, overall beach use and access in the area would not be substantially restricted.

A new bridge along Coast Highway 101 would be constructed to span the new inlet location. Construction of the new Coast Highway 101 bridge would result in the temporary closure of two highway lanes. However, roadway capacity would be restored upon completion of the new bridge, and north-south access along the highway and to the neighboring commercial establishments would be maintained during construction (PDF-34 and PDF-35). In addition, upon completion of the new bridge, a pedestrian walkway/bicycle path would be incorporated on the west side of the highway to allow beach users to continue to access the beach both north and south as shown in Figure 2-5.

Construction staging and access areas shown in Figure 2-15 would be returned to their previous conditions after construction (PDF-36). As shown in Figure 2-15, several staging areas would be used for periodic maintenance dredging activities occurring once every 3 to 4 years requiring approximately 5 months to complete. One onshore staging area is located on the west side of Coast Highway 101 (south of The Chart House restaurant). Periodic maintenance activities would require temporary use of this beach area for sand placement; however, no structures or equipment would be left there permanently and the area would be restored to its beach condition upon completion of maintenance activities. Other staging and access areas used for maintenance activities are located within the lagoon and would not permanently change or strain nearby uses. While the land use of these staging areas would be modified during construction or maintenance periods, such as the conversion of beach area to an inaccessible staging area, these temporary construction-related impacts would not result in the permanent conversion of the current use into a different use or create substantial land use conflicts or inconsistencies. Post-construction impacts related to conversion of land use are also not anticipated as the areas would be restored to their original conditions.

For the reasons detailed above, impacts associated with the permanent conversion of land to other uses that would strain nearby or existing uses would be **less than significant (Criterion A). No substantial adverse impacts have been identified.**

As previously described, restoration activities would not change the existing nature of the lagoon or substantially alter existing land uses in surrounding areas. However, during construction, nearby residences and businesses may experience temporary indirect construction-related land use impacts associated with traffic and/or noise (refer to Sections 3.10 and 3.12, respectively, for detailed analysis of these impacts and minimization measures to help address the effects). In addition to the traffic and noise measures, implementation of a public information program to assist nearby residents in understanding the purpose of the project would help to reduce impacts related to land use incompatibilities during construction (PDF-1). This would include posting aesthetically appropriate signs at several key areas around the lagoon identifying that restoration is in progress, and providing the project's website address so interested parties could learn more about project activities, purpose, and schedule (PDF-2). Upon completion, the enhanced and restored wetland would continue to be compatible with adjacent residential uses and the nearby beach and commercial areas. Lagoon restoration would also indirectly benefit surrounding land uses by improving public passive recreational use and educational opportunities through enhancement of the habitat supporting the abundant flora and fauna species within the lagoon; the main attraction for lagoon visitors. **Impacts would be less than significant (Criteria B and C). No substantial adverse impacts have been identified.**

The project area is identified in City and County planning documents as an area to be preserved and protected as open space and passive recreational use. As shown in Table 3.1-1, Alternative 2A would not alter the lagoon's use or function in a manner inconsistent with applicable regulations and laws or existing and future local land use plans. As shown by the laws, plans, and policies listed in Table 3.1-1, many of the land use regulations applicable to the project study area are geared toward the conservation, preservation, and restoration of the lagoon area and associated coastal, biological, and recreational resources. Alternative 2A would serve to enhance lagoon function and associated flora, fauna, and other recreational assets enjoyed by the public and protected by land use regulations. While some environmental impacts would result from actions necessary to implement Alternative 2A, as discussed throughout the analysis sections of this EIR/EIS, the overall lagoon restoration resulting from Alternative 2A would not cause conflicts with land use regulations or policies that could result in substantial adverse environmental effects. Thus, **impacts would be less than significant (Criteria B and C). No substantial adverse impacts have been identified.**

Table 3.1-1
Lagoon Restoration: Consistency with Applicable Land Use
Regulations, Plans, or Programs

Applicable Regulation, Law, Plan, or Program	Project Consistency
FEDERAL	
Coastal Zone Management Act	Consistent: Project activities are regulated by Local Coastal Programs implemented by local agencies.
STATE	
California Coastal Act (CCA)	Consistent: In accordance with Section 30233 (a)(6) of the CCA, restoration activities are regulated by Local Coastal Programs implemented by local agencies. Consistency Certification, Section 30600(a) of the CCA, or Waiver of Federal Consistency Provisions would need to be granted by the CCC.
Marine Life Protection Act	Consistent: San Elijo Lagoon is a designated State Marine Conservation Area. Restoration activities are permitted pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 632 subsection (b)(117)(D).
California State Lands Commission Public Trust Doctrine	Consistent: The new tidal inlet and associated cobble blocking features under Alternative 2A would change the beach continuity but would not eliminate public access to the broader beach. An agreement would need to be reached between the SLC and California Department of Parks and Recreation for the portion of the State Beach that would be occupied by the tidal inlet.
California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 630(b)(103) - Ecological Reserve	Consistent: The lagoon restoration would not change or modify the lagoon's designation, purpose, or public use as an ecological reserve as designated in Section 630(b)(103) and would be consistent with the general regulations set forth for ecological reserves.
San Diego Coastal State Park General Plan – Cardiff State Beach	Consistent: Cardiff State Beach General Plan supports actions to enhance tidal exchange and ecological functions at San Elijo Lagoon.
LOCAL	
City of Encinitas General Plan and Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan (LCP LUP)	Consistent: San Elijo Lagoon is designated as Ecological Resource/Open Space/Parks. Lagoon restoration activities would not change current use or function or result in incompatibilities with surrounding land use. In addition, the General Plan includes policies that permit dredging of wetlands for restoration purposes (Policy 10.6) and specifically identifies the need to implement an integrated management plan for the long-term conservation and restoration of wetland resources at San Elijo Lagoon (Policy 10.10) (City of Encinitas 2009).
City of Solana Beach General Plan and Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan Local Implementation Plan (LCP LUP LIP)	Consistent: Solana Beach General Plan and the LCP LUP LIP encourage and support efforts to restore San Elijo Lagoon in coordination with applicable resource management agencies (Policy 3.86) (City of Solana Beach 2009).

Applicable Regulation, Law, Plan, or Program	Project Consistency
County of San Diego General Plan and San Dieguito Community Plan	Consistent: The San Dieguito Community Plan, part of the San Diego County General Plan, lists San Elijo Lagoon as a Resource Conservation Area and supports its current recreational use. That recreational use would continue with the SELRP and new trail connections would replace the trail on the dike.
Escondido Creek Watershed Restoration Action Plan	Consistent: Achieves the objectives and goals of this plan related to restoration of San Elijo Lagoon.
San Elijo Lagoon Area Enhancement Plan	Consistent: Achieves the objectives and goals of this plan.
San Elijo Lagoon Action Plan	Consistent: Achieves the objectives and goals of this plan.

Recreation

Trails

Existing trails totaling 7 miles are located within the lagoon, as shown in Figure 3.1-1. These trails are used for walking, running, bird watching, nature observations, and educational purposes. During construction, portions of the lagoon would be flooded to mobilize and operate necessary construction equipment within the lagoon and provide adequate water depth for dredge operations (refer to Section 2.10). In addition, certain trails would be used for access to the site and staging areas (Figure 2-15); therefore, public access and use of some trails would be temporarily restricted during construction to maintain public safety (PDF-5). Some existing trail access would remain available throughout construction, however, to maintain public access to the Reserve (PDF-6). Table 3.1-2 describes how each trail would be impacted both during construction and post-project for the proposed project and alternatives.

Table 3.1-2
Trails Impacted during and after Project Construction

Trail Name	2A Construction Impact (Temporary)	2A Post-Project Implementation (Permanent)	1B	1A
Nature Center Loop	Project activities would not occur on this trail. While portions of the lagoon near this trail would be flooded to allow for mobilization and operation of construction equipment, this trail would remain dry and accessible during project construction. No significant or adverse temporary impacts would occur.	Trail access and condition would remain the same as pre-project. No significant or adverse permanent impacts would occur.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: The Nature Center Loop would be connected to the North Rios Avenue Trail in the central basin via a new east-west connection.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A; no adjacent flooding would be required. Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A

Trail Name	2A Construction Impact (Temporary)	2A Post-Project Implementation (Permanent)	1B	1A
			This would add 0.25 mile of trails to the current system and provide additional connectivity through the lagoon.	
North Rios Avenue Trail	Portions of the North Rios Avenue Trail west of the trailhead and parallel to the NCTD railroad would be restricted during lagoon restoration activities as this area would serve as site access during construction. The trail functions currently as a utility access road along the central basin and would be temporarily restricted to maintain public safety. The North Rios overlook that extends into the lagoon would be needed as a construction staging area and would also be temporarily closed throughout the duration of construction (3 years). However, other existing trail access would remain available throughout construction to maintain public access to the Reserve. Thus, this temporary impact is considered less than significant and not adverse.	A portion of this trail parallel to the NCTD railroad would be permanently eliminated for construction of the new inlet, as shown in Figure 3.1-1. This would remove trail access north of the new inlet area permanently. In addition, the area of the trail/access road that parallels the adjacent homes would be permanently widened as part of the SELRP, but post-project access and use would not be precluded. The remainder of the trail, including the overlook, would be returned to its original condition and access would be restored to pre-project conditions. While the northern end of the trail would be eliminated, a majority of the trail would remain available, including the overlook. Thus, permanent impacts would be less than significant and no adverse impacts would occur.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: The trail, including the overlook, would be returned to its original condition and access would be restored to pre-project conditions. Additionally, this trail would be connected to the Nature Center Loop via a new east-west connection, enhancing trail connectivity through the lagoon.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A. Although the overlook would not be required as a staging area during construction of Alternative 1A, access would be temporarily restricted during construction since the trail/access road would be used by construction equipment. Post-Project: The trail would be returned to its original condition and access would be restored to pre-project conditions.
Solana Hills Trail	Portions of the Solana Hills Trail along the edge of the flooding boundary just west of I-5, as shown in Figure 3.1-1, would be inundated and access restricted for approximately 12 months during construction. However, the upland portions of the trail would not be impacted and	Trail would be returned to its original condition and access would be restored to pre-project conditions. No permanent loss of recreational uses would occur. No significant or adverse permanent impacts would occur.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A	Construction: Flooding would not be required as part of Alternative 1A, and the trail would not be impacted during construction. No significant or adverse temporary

Trail Name	2A Construction Impact (Temporary)	2A Post-Project Implementation (Permanent)	1B	1A
	access along the east side of the central basin would be maintained. Thus, this temporary impact is considered less than significant and not adverse.			impacts would occur. Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A
Santa Inez Trail	A portion of the Santa Inez Trail parallel to I-5 in the east basin would be used for construction access and staging activities. Portions of the trail would be restricted for approximately 18 months during construction as shown in Figure 3.1-1. However, other existing trail access would remain available throughout construction to maintain public access to the Reserve. Thus, this temporary impact is considered less than significant and not adverse.	Trail would be returned to its original condition and access would be restored to pre-project conditions. No permanent loss of recreational uses would occur. Permanent impacts would be less than significant and no adverse impacts have been identified.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A
Santa Carina Trail	Project activities would not occur on or near this trail and no access restrictions would be needed. No significant or adverse temporary impacts would occur.	Trail access and condition would remain the same as pre-project. No significant or adverse permanent impacts would occur.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A
Santa Helena Trail	Project activities would not occur on or near this trail and no access restrictions would be needed. No significant or adverse temporary impacts would occur.	Trail access and condition would remain the same as pre-project. No significant or adverse permanent impacts would occur.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A
La Orilla Trail	Project activities would not occur on or near this trail and no access restrictions would be needed. No significant or adverse temporary impacts would occur.	Trail access and condition would remain the same as pre-project. No significant or adverse permanent impacts would occur.	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project: Same as Alternative 2A
Dike Trail	The Dike Trail would be used as an access and staging area during construction. Access to and use of this trail would	The Dike Trail would be removed permanently under Alternative 2A. However, north-south trail access across the east basin from Manchester to the	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project:	Construction: Same as Alternative 2A Post-Project:

Trail Name	2A Construction Impact (Temporary)	2A Post-Project Implementation (Permanent)	1B	1A
	be eliminated after Phase 1. However, alternative trail access would remain available throughout construction to maintain public access to the Reserve. Thus, this temporary impact is considered less than significant and not adverse.	Santa Inez Trail would be restored through efforts underway by Caltrans as part of the construction of an enhanced trail connection for the I-5 North Coast Corridor Project as shown in Figure 3.1-1 and described further in the paragraph below this table. While loss of the Dike Trail would occur, its removal would further expand tidal exchange and enhance the ecological function within the lagoon. Since north-south access would not be precluded through the Reserve due to the enhancements and connection to another nearby trail, permanent impacts are considered less than significant and not adverse.	Same as Alternative 2A	The Dike Trail would remain available for public use. Two cuts in the dike would occur to improve water circulation; however, these cuts would occur below the surface and the trail would remain intact upon completion of restoration activities. Permanent impacts are considered less than significant and not adverse.

As described in Table 3.1-2, construction-related impacts would temporarily restrict access and use of portions of the North Rios Trail and Overlook, Solana Hills Trail, and the Santa Inez Trail. The Dike Trail would be accessible during Phase 1 of construction and then would be eliminated permanently. However, construction of the project could not occur without use of these trail areas, and use and access restrictions are necessary to maintain public safety. Access to portions of these trails that are not being used for construction or staging would be maintained throughout project construction. Additionally, other existing trail access would remain available throughout construction to maintain public access to the Reserve. Access to the Nature Center would be maintained from the existing parking lot (PDF-6). Upon project completion, North Rios, Solana Hills, and Santa Inez trails would be returned to their original condition and access to them would be restored to pre-project conditions (PDF-37). Thus, temporary impacts related to recreational trail loss are considered **less than significant (Criterion D) and not substantially adverse.**

Indirect impacts to trail recreation could occur during construction activities such as increased dust and noise and the temporary reduction in visible habitat and wildlife species. These types of indirect impacts would be fairly localized in the immediate vicinity of construction activities and would cease with the completion of construction. Trails in various areas of the lagoon would be open for public access throughout the duration of construction, allowing for avoidance of trails

that may be near construction areas. In addition, in the long term, the lagoon restoration would result in increased ecological diversity within the lagoon to be experienced by bird watchers, nature enthusiasts, and recreationists. Thus, temporary or permanent indirect impacts related to recreational trail use are considered **less than significant (Criteria D and E) and not substantially adverse**.

Access and use of a portion of the North Rios Avenue Trail north of the new inlet would be permanently lost with implementation of Alternative 2A. Public use of this trail north of the new inlet location would be eliminated to construct the opening for the new inlet, but areas south of the inlet crossing would be restored to public access at the completion of construction.

The Dike Trail would be permanently removed upon project completion. North-south trail access across the east basin from Manchester Avenue to the Santa Inez Trail would be restored through efforts underway by Caltrans as part of the construction of an enhanced trail connection associated with the I-5 North Coast Corridor Project as shown in Figure 3.1-1. Caltrans would construct an enhanced trail connection consisting of streetscape improvements and trail improvements that connect into the existing lagoon trail system. Caltrans and SANDAG would connect the north and south sides of the lagoon via a new bike/pedestrian suspended bridge adjacent to the I-5 highway bridge. Additionally, an improved trail segment underneath the I-5 highway bridge would provide better east-west movement (SANDAG 2013). This improved segment along the south side of Manchester Avenue would include a new pedestrian-friendly streetscape linkage to the proposed pedestrian bridge that would be suspended under the west side of I-5. This bridge would extend north to south and would connect to a new trail under I-5 on the south side of the lagoon that would provide connection to existing trails on the west and east sides of I-5 (Santa Inez Trail). This would serve to complement and enhance the existing trail system within the lagoon and enhance coastal access. Additionally, the Draft I-5 North Coast Corridor EIR/EIS states in the land use section that access to existing trailheads and designated trails in the Reserve would be unaffected (Caltrans 2012). While loss of the Dike Trail would occur, north-south access would not be precluded and would be maintained via the aforementioned enhancements as trail users could access the new I-5 bridge trail from Manchester Avenue and link to the Santa Inez trail system that provides connection to trails in the southern portion of the lagoon on both the east and west sides of I-5 as shown in Figure 3.1-1. Thus, permanent impacts related to recreational trail loss are considered **less than significant (Criterion E) and not substantially adverse**.

Beach

As previously described, Alternative 2A would result in construction of a new tidal inlet and supporting CBFs would be needed to maintain inlet stability in this new location. During

construction, the beach area approximately 500 feet north and south of the new tidal inlet would be closed to public access and recreation for a 6-month period. While this closure would reduce beach area, other areas of the beach would still be accessible and enough beach space would be available to accommodate the needs of beachgoers (PDF-6). Upon project completion, it is anticipated that no substantial net change in accessible beach area would occur from this alternative because the existing tidal inlet channel would close and be replaced with the new channel, plus nourishment may widen the beach from existing conditions. Maintenance dredging activities may result in closure of a short reach of beach (500 feet) over a period of 5 months every 3 to 4 years for sand placement but adjacent beach areas would remain open. Beach staging areas associated with maintenance activities would be restored to their previous beach condition at the conclusion of the periodic maintenance work. Access conditions would be similar to existing conditions, with the channel shifted south along the beach. Also, as previously described, sufficient stretches of beach would exist on both sides of the inlet so that overall beach use in the area would not be substantially altered. Access to cross over the inlet would be provided by the new Coast Highway 101 bridge, and walking along the water's edge to cross the inlet could still occur depending on tidal conditions. Negative effects related to recreation opportunities are perpetuated by the degradation of water quality (e.g., elevated bacteria levels) in the lagoon and adjacent to the lagoon mouth, leading to beach closures during moderate to large storm events that flush accumulated bacteria to the ocean. Lagoon restoration would reduce the potential for this occurrence. Therefore, **permanent impacts related to recreation loss at nearby beach areas would be less than significant (Criterion E). No substantial adverse indirect impacts have been identified.**

Temporary staging and stockpile areas may be located around the perimeter of the lagoon or on the beach. These sites could include areas designated for pipe and equipment stockpiling and could also be fenced for public safety, as required. These temporary use areas would not impede the use of surrounding beach areas and would not be of the magnitude to cause a shortage of available beach area for recreationalists. The temporary staging areas would be fully removed when the associated construction activity is complete. Therefore, **temporary impacts related to recreation loss at nearby beach areas would be less than significant (Criterion D). No substantial adverse indirect impacts have been identified.**

Surfing

Popular surfing spots located within the immediate vicinity of the lagoon include George's, Cardiff reef, and Seaside reef. Impacts to the surfing environment associated with constructing a new inlet and associated CBFs, as well as closing the existing inlet, are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Constructing a new tidal inlet and associated CBFs for Alternative 2A would require closure of a working area along Cardiff Beach south of the George's surf spot. The new inlet location is away from existing surf spots and would therefore not impact existing surfing activities during construction. Approximately 1,000 feet of beach total may be closed during the 6-month inlet construction period, reaching 500 feet north and south, respectively, of the tidal inlet centerline (entirely south of George's). Closure of the beach would not preclude surfing off the inlet location, and surfing could still occur along Cardiff Beach. Closure of the 1,000-foot length of beach would temporarily restrict access by foot to the water, but surfers would be able to access the water from both north and south of the inlet construction area.

Another construction-related effect could include turbidity generated during excavation of the inlet. Excavation would be done "in the dry" from land using excavators and can be controlled sufficiently to prevent turbidity from entering the ocean; surfing should not be affected. The actual opening of the inlet would result in short-term water quality changes immediately off of the mouth, which could impact water quality for a very short duration (less than a day) as observed at Bolsa Chica State Beach during inlet opening in 2006 (Webb 2013) and would not cause substantial loss of local surfing opportunity.

Post-construction impacts from the project may include changes to bathymetry; installation of a new channel, CBFs, and an ebb bar; effects to access; and closure of the existing tidal inlet. Installing a new tidal inlet along Cardiff State Beach could improve surfing conditions at the inlet location after construction is complete. Installing a channel through a straight beach can break up the bathymetry and cause new sand bars to form, thus improving the surf. Closure of the existing inlet should not impact the surf break as the existing mouth was closed throughout the 1980s and 1990s prior to the present maintenance regime, and high-quality surfing remained throughout that time (M&N 2014). Several new inlets have been constructed/enhanced in southern California over the last 30 years, including Bolsa Chica (2006), Batiquitos Lagoon (1996), Huntington Beach Wetlands (1990), and San Dieguito Lagoon (2010). Surfing conditions have improved at several new tidal inlets, with none causing long-term significant impacts to surfing (M&N 2014).

Creating a break (physical gap) for an inlet in the relatively straight-lined bathymetry at this type of site can actually lead to more rideable surf than presently exists. This is evident when considering the other inlets listed above. Each site now is characterized by rideable surf with relatively high-quality surfing under certain conditions. Waves often break toward the inlet channel and can be ridden to the deeper water area off the channel. The offshore extent of the channel can then provide an opportunity to paddle back out to the line-up (area to sit and wait for waves).

In addition, creation of an ebb bar offshore would most likely produce at least a moderate-quality wave, or an even better-quality wave than presently exists. Ebb bars typically form a peak with shoulders for a right and left off of the bar, with the quality dependent on the sand quantity in the bar. The ebb bar would be a permanent feature and would therefore provide a rideable wave potentially throughout the year. Therefore, surfing along Cardiff State Beach could improve at that location from installation of a new tidal inlet and ebb bar.

The CBFs are too short and close to shore to affect surfing because they are on the beach. Surfing would occur offshore of the CBFs, and surfers should not experience interference from the CBFs. The CBFs are designed to not trap sand, but to block cobble, so bathymetry should not change from the CBFs and surfing should also not be affected. Access to the beach by surfers should not be affected by either the tidal inlet or CBFs because access to the surf would be provided up and down the coast on both sides of the inlet.

Potential effects to surfing could occur from ebbing tidal currents from the wetlands to the ocean, as well as rip tides that form along the channel. Ebbing tides would generate relatively strong currents that would interrupt surfing off the mouth during short periods, and would cause an offshore drift that surfers would have to paddle through to pass across the inlet mouth. Surfers may be able to use the ebbing tidal current as enhanced paddle access to the line-up. Surfing near an inlet mouth typically occurs relative to tides, with peak ebbing tides being a time that might be avoided due to currents. The current would be higher during certain periods (a couple of hours during peak ebb tides twice a month). However, the magnitude of the increase is not sufficient to impact surfing activity, the current is directed away from the primary surf spot, and there is already a high ebbing current under the same conditions. Other periods of the tides can generate relatively good surfing conditions (slack and incoming tides).

Access to surf sites would not be substantially impacted by the project, as parking would be provided along Coast Highway 101 (west shoulder) as exists today, with the exception of on the bridge over the inlet channel. Beach access is provided over the sand, and surfers can fairly easily paddle or wade through the inlet channel, as occurs at the existing tidal inlet channel at the existing tidal inlet. No substantial net change in accessible beach area would occur under this alternative because the existing tidal inlet channel would eventually close under this scenario and be replaced with the new channel and inlet area. Access conditions would be similar to existing conditions, with the channel shifted south along the beach.

Closure of the existing tidal inlet to create a new tidal inlet for Alternative 2A could potentially cause impacts from reduced tidal flow, lack of scour along reef edge, and potential effects on bathymetry. Tidal flow currently issues from the mouth of San Elijo Lagoon just south of the Cardiff Reef and north of George's surf spot. Tidal flow out of the lagoon (ebbing tides) results

in a rip current. Current velocities were modeled as part of the SELRP project hydrodynamics study (M&N 2010). Model results show that the velocity of the current is relatively low because tidal flow “fans out” after issuing from the inlet channel into the nearshore ocean. Relatively fine-grained sediment in suspension from the lagoon or inlet may be able to remain in suspension to the nearshore zone, but it eventually settles out or is carried by ocean currents elsewhere. Existing ebb tidal flow velocities in the nearshore are insufficient to suspend sand from the seabed. Sand becomes suspended from the nearshore seabed by forces exerted by breaking waves and wave-driven currents, which would not change from the project due to no change in bathymetry and wave exposure. Existing conditions do not appear to include substantial scour along the south edge of Cardiff Reef under normal conditions. Extreme conditions of high storms draining from the lagoon coincident with ebbing spring tides may result in scour in the beach and nearshore but do not appear to be a controlling factor for existing bathymetry. The wave breaking pattern at Cardiff Reef does not appear different between conditions of a closed and open tidal inlet, as evidenced by historical aerial photographs (M&N 2014). These data support the conclusion that the bathymetry of Cardiff Reef is not controlled or affected substantially by the condition or location of the inlet, but rather by the bedrock foundation of the reef and littoral sand transport patterns. In addition, the position of the ebbing current jet is typically south of the surf spot and not in direct connection with the path of the wave rider. Reducing the ebbing current would not likely affect the bathymetry of Cardiff Reef and surfing. Overall, **surfing-related impacts under Alternative 2A would be less than significant (Criteria D and E) and not substantially adverse.**

As a project design feature (PDF-63), surf condition monitoring is included in focused areas as part of the project to verify the modeling results and document the anticipated lack of change in surf conditions. The data collected during monitoring would be useful in future analysis of projects that may modify the shoreline and provide baseline information regarding the coastal processes in the Cardiff Reef area.

Alternative 1B

Land Use

Alternative 1B would retain the existing inlet location, and restoration efforts would primarily consist of widening existing channels to improve hydraulic functions and increase habitat distributions within the lagoon. Restoration activities would require staging and access areas as shown in Figure 2-15; however, as stated in the analysis for Alternative 2A, areas used for construction activities would be returned to their previous conditions after construction to the greatest extent possible. These construction activities would be temporary and would not permanently change or strain nearby uses. Alternative 1B would result in improvements to the

existing inlet and would not introduce new structures in the onshore environment. No permanent conversion of lands to other uses would occur and the proposed project would not strain or conflict with surrounding land uses. Construction activities may cause temporary incompatibilities with surrounding land uses related to noise and traffic impacts; however, as stated in the analysis for Alternative 2A, those impacts would be addressed by traffic and noise measures as described in Sections 3.10 and 3.12, as well as implementation of a public information program (PDF-1). As shown in Table 3.1-1, restoration activities are consistent with applicable land use regulations and plans and would not cause adverse environmental effects related to land use. Land use impacts resulting from implementation of Alternative 1B **would be less than significant (Criteria A, B, and C) and not substantially adverse.**

Recreation

Trails

Alternative 1B would result in similar impacts to recreation opportunities within the lagoon as described above for Alternative 2A related to trails. Temporary closures of certain trails would occur, and the Dike Trail would be eliminated; however, alternative trail access would remain open and north-south access across the east basin would be restored via improvements made by the I-5 North Coast Corridor Project. As described for Alternative 2A, temporary impacts related to recreational trail loss are considered **less than significant (Criterion D) and not substantially adverse.**

Implementation of Alternative 1B would include the construction of a new trail in the central basin, as shown in Figure 3.1-1. This trail would establish an east-west connection from the North Rios Avenue Trail that parallels the NCTD railroad (also currently serves as a utility access road) to the Nature Center Loop. This enhancement would also provide for additional north-south access via this trail from the Nature Center Loop to the North Rios trailhead. This would add 0.25 mile of trails to the current system and would provide a link between the south and north sides of the central basin. Upon project completion, impacted trails would be returned to their original condition and access to them would be restored to pre-project conditions, with the exception of the Dike Trail. As described above, north-south access across the east basin would be restored via a pedestrian bridge as part of the I-5 North Coast Corridor Project. **Permanent impacts related to recreational trails under 1B are considered less than significant (Criterion E) and not substantially adverse.**

Similar to Alternative 2A, indirect impacts such as dust, noise, or loss of wildlife observation along trails could occur but would be fairly localized in the immediate vicinity of construction activities and would cease with the completion of construction. In addition, in the long term,

lagoon restoration would result in increased ecological diversity within the lagoon to be experienced by bird watchers, nature enthusiasts, and recreationists. Thus, temporary or permanent indirect impacts related to recreational trail use are considered **less than significant (Criteria D and E) and not substantially adverse**.

Beach

Beach use in the area would not be substantially altered under this alternative since the existing inlet would be retained and improvements would be minimal at the inlet. Lagoon restoration would reduce the potential for lost recreation opportunities due to degradation of lagoon water quality and resulting beach closures. **Permanent impacts to beach use would not be substantially adverse and would be less than significant (Criterion E).**

Similar to Alternative 2A, temporary staging and stockpile areas may be located around the perimeter of the lagoon or on the beach. These temporary use areas would not impede the use of surrounding beach areas and would not be of the magnitude to cause a shortage of available beach area for recreationalists. The temporary staging areas would be removed when the associated construction activity is complete and the beach area restored. **Therefore, temporary impacts related to recreation loss at nearby beach areas would be less than significant (Criterion D). No substantial adverse indirect impacts have been identified.**

Surfing

Alternative 1B would increase the tidal prism of the lagoon and consequential tidal discharge through the inlet. Increasing the tidal discharge via the existing tidal inlet has the potential to cause increased turbulence on the ocean surface at the Cardiff Reef surf spot if the currents interact with waves in a particular manner. Turbulence could be caused if the ebbing current was directed into the wave shoulder, or toward the take-off zone of the wave at Cardiff Reef. The current interaction with the wave could cause chop on the surface and decrease the wave quality. This type of condition exists at certain inlets (e.g., Ocean Beach Jetty in San Diego) under certain spring tidal conditions and can diminish the wave form and shape. However, observations at Cardiff Reef indicate that the ebbing current is directed more to the southwest and away from the surfing shoulder on the right at Cardiff Reef. Also, the variation in tidal current velocities is relatively low and should not change the existing pattern of the ebbing tide. Therefore, it is not anticipated that Alternative 1B would cause different current/wave interaction, and a decrease in the wave form and quality at this reef is not anticipated.

Alternative 1B would not preclude the viability of recreational activities during construction and would not result in a major loss of recreational uses. Alternative 1B would also not result in the

permanent and major loss of recreational use areas or major conflicts with adjacent recreational uses in the post-construction period, including surfing. **Recreation impacts related to surfing would not be substantially adverse and would be less than significant (Criteria D and E).**

Alternative 1A

Land Use

Please refer to the land use analysis provided above for Alternatives 2A and 1B. Alternative 1A would require fewer construction or flooding activities, structures such as the bridges would be maintained, and the existing inlet would be retained; thus, there would be minimal potential for land use conflicts or incompatibilities as a result during the temporary construction phases. These construction activities would be temporary and would not permanently change or strain nearby uses. Alternative 1A would not introduce new structures in the onshore environment. Similar to Alternative 1B, land use in the area would not be substantially altered under Alternative 1A since the existing inlet would be retained in its current location and improvements would be minimal at the inlet.

The lagoon would undergo moderate changes and restoration relative to Alternatives 2A and 1B and would result in long-term conditions that are generally similar to the existing conditions. The overall existing land use of the lagoon would not change with implementation; it would remain a coastal wetland and open space/reserve area. As shown in Table 3.1-1, restoration activities are consistent with applicable land use regulations and plans and would not cause adverse environmental effects related to land use. The continuation of the lagoon land uses would remain compatible with the surrounding areas and would not result in a change or modify land uses in nearby areas. **Temporary or permanent land use impacts resulting from implementation of Alternative 1A would be less than significant (Criteria A, B, and C) and not substantially adverse.**

Recreation

Trails

Under Alternative 1A, restoration activities would primarily occur within the main channel. Phased flooding of the lagoon for construction purposes would not occur under Alternative 1A. Two existing trails would require temporary access and use restrictions during construction. The Dike Trail would remain largely intact. Two cuts in the dike would occur to improve water circulation in this area; however, these cuts would occur below the surface and the trail would remain intact upon completion of restoration activities. The dike would be used for construction

staging and access may be temporarily restricted during construction. The North Rios Avenue Trail and overlook would be used for site access and staging, so recreation access would be temporarily restricted during construction. Other existing trail access would remain open. Thus, **temporary recreational trail impacts would be less than significant (Criterion D) and not substantially adverse.**

Alternative 1A would not result in the permanent loss of existing trails and **no permanent substantial adverse or significant impacts (Criterion E) would result.**

Beach

Similar to Alternative 1B, beach use in the area would not be substantially altered under Alternative 1A since the existing inlet would be retained and improvements would be minimal at the inlet. **Permanent impacts to beach use would not be substantially adverse and would be less than significant (Criterion E).**

Similar to Alternatives 1B and 2A, temporary staging and stockpile areas may be located around the perimeter of the lagoon or on the beach. These temporary use areas would not impede the use of surrounding beach areas and would not be of the magnitude to cause a shortage of available beach area for recreationalists. The temporary staging areas would be removed when the associated construction activity is complete. Therefore, **temporary impacts related to recreation loss at nearby beach areas would be less than significant (Criterion D). No substantial adverse indirect impacts have been identified.**

Surfing

Surfing impacts under this alternative would be similar to or less than those described for Alternative 1B. Less tidal flow would occur with Alternative 1A than with Alternative 1B; therefore, the potential for turbulence resulting from ebbing currents would be less. Potential impacts to surfing under Alternative 1A would be less than significant. Alternative 1A would not preclude the viability of recreational activities during construction that result in a major loss of recreational uses. Alternative 1A would also not result in the permanent and major loss of recreational use areas or major conflicts with adjacent recreational uses in the post-construction period. **Recreational surfing impacts would not be substantially adverse and would be less than significant (Criteria D and E).**

No Project/No Federal Action Alternative

Under the No Project/No Federal Action Alternative, no dredging or excavation would occur to improve tidal circulation, clear channels, or improve tidal exchange or upstream flooding. The lagoon inlet would remain in its existing location with ongoing management. No changes to planned land use or incompatibilities with surrounding land uses would occur. Negative impacts related to recreation opportunities could occur under this alternative as no action would perpetuate the degradation of water quality (e.g., elevated bacteria levels) in the lagoon and adjacent to the lagoon mouth, leading to beach closures during moderate to large storm events that flush accumulated bacteria to the ocean. In addition, continued transition of habitats could reduce ecological diversity within the lagoon that is experienced by bird watchers, nature enthusiasts, and recreationists. **Although no new substantial adverse impacts would be anticipated by No Project/No Federal Action Alternative, conditions would continue to decline.**

Materials Disposal/Reuse

Impacts associated with material disposal and reuse would only occur during temporary construction activities. No long-term maintenance or other ongoing activities associated with material disposal would be needed once the material is disposed of or placed for reuse. Therefore, no long-term or permanent impacts or adverse effects would result from material disposal or reuse.

Alternative 2A–Proposed Project

Offshore Stockpiling

Land Use

Materials placement offshore at SO-5 and SO-6 would be an ocean-based activity and would not result in the permanent conversion of land, conflict with existing or future planned land uses, or be incompatible with adjacent land uses. However, as described in Section 3.1.2, activities in offshore areas are subject to federal and state regulations as well as plans and programs implemented at the local level. The offshore materials placement sites are regulated by the SLC, and a lease would need to be granted for materials placement at SO-5 or SO-6. In addition, MPA regulations covering California's South Coast Study Region were adopted in 2010. SO-6 is included in the Swami's SMCA. While activities in this area are strictly regulated, conditions specific to the Swami's SMCA allow beach nourishment and sediment management activities pursuant to CCR Title 14, Section 632(b)(116)(C). Therefore, offshore materials placement

would not create land use conflict or inconsistencies with existing surrounding land uses or applicable planning document, and **impacts would be less than significant (Criteria A, B, and C). No substantial adverse effects have been identified.**

Recreation

Recreational activities in the ocean include seasonal whale watching, recreational fishing and boating, and snorkeling/scuba. While some restrictions would be in place during placement operations at SO-5 and/or SO-6 (i.e., boaters and recreationists would be restricted from areas directly in the vicinity of pipelines and replenishment equipment), these would be relatively short term in nature (6 months or less) and localized. Boating and recreation activities would not be precluded at the San Diego-La Jolla Underwater Park. Therefore, offshore materials placement would not preclude the viability of recreational activities or result in a permanent and major loss of recreational uses, and **impacts would be less than significant (Criteria D and E). No substantial adverse effects have been identified.**

Nearshore and Onshore Placement

Land Use

Materials placement in the nearshore at Cardiff and onshore on the identified beaches would not result in the permanent conversion of land, conflict with existing or future planned land uses, or be incompatible with adjacent land uses. In fact, local jurisdictions and the CCC have adopted policies and goals specifically in support of a regional approach to sand replenishment and erosion control. Table 3.1-3 provides a discussion of applicable land use regulations, laws, and existing and future local plans for the materials placement component of the SELRP. As shown by the laws, plans, and policies listed in Table 3.1-3, many of the land use regulations applicable to material placement specifically permit or allow material placement for the purpose of coastal protection and enhancement of recreational resources. Other policies act to ensure the protection of biological and coastal resources. Alternative 2A would place surplus material at nearshore or onshore locations in a manner consistent with the applicable laws and regulations. While some environmental impacts would result from actions necessary to implement the SELRP, as discussed throughout the analysis sections of this EIR/EIS, the overall material placement associated with Alternative 2A would not cause conflicts with land use regulations or policies that could result in substantial adverse environmental effects. Overall, beneficial reuse of dredged materials would be consistent with applicable regulations and plans, and **impacts would be less than significant (Criteria A, B, and C). No substantial adverse effects have been identified.**

Table 3.1-3
Materials Placement: Consistency with Applicable Land Use
Regulations, Plans, or Programs

Applicable Regulation, Law, Plan, or Program	Project Consistency
FEDERAL	
Coastal Zone Management Act	Consistent: Project activities are regulated by Local Coastal Programs implemented by local agencies.
Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA, or Ocean Dumping Act)	Consistent: Under Alternative 1A, dredged materials would be of poor quality (i.e., relatively small grain size) not suitable for reuse and would therefore be disposed of in LA-5. LA-5 is an EPA-designated ocean disposal site that allows dumping of materials from projects in adherence to regulations. LA-5 has the capacity to accept the amount of material that would be generated under this alternative (Ross 2012).
STATE	
California Coastal Act (CCA)	Consistent: In accordance with Section 30233 (a)(6) of the CCA, restoration activities are regulated by Local Coastal Programs implemented by local agencies. Section 30233(b) of the CCA specifies that dredge spoils suitable for beach nourishment should be transported for such purposes to appropriate beaches or into suitable longshore current systems. Consistency Certification, Section 30600(a) of the CCA, or Waiver of Federal Consistency Provisions would need to be granted by the California Coastal Commission.
Marine Life Protection Act	Consistent: Moonlight Beach and Cardiff onshore placement sites, as well as offshore SO-6, fall within the Swami's State Marine Conservation Area. Beach nourishment and sediment management are permitted pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 632 subsection (b)(118)(C).
California State Lands Commission Public Trust Doctrine	Consistent: Offshore placement sites SO-6 and SO-5, and nearshore site at Cardiff, are located in ungranted sovereign lands under the jurisdiction of the SLC. A lease is required from the SLC for any portion of a project extending into state-owned lands that are under its exclusive jurisdiction.
San Diego Coastal State Park General Plan	Consistent: General Plans for Leucadia, Moonlight, San Elijo, Cardiff, and Torrey Pines State Beaches support shoreline protection activities, including beach replenishment actions.
LOCAL	
City of Encinitas General Plan and Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan (LCP LUP)	Consistent: The SELRP would support the Encinitas General Plan and Draft LCP LUP goals of encouraging measures, which would replenish sandy beaches in order to protect coastal bluffs from wave action and maintain beach recreational resources.
City of Solana Beach General Plan and Draft Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan Local Implementation Plan (LCP LUP LIP)	Consistent: The SELRP would support the Solana Beach General Plan and Draft LCP LUP LIP goals to participate in and encourage other long-term beach sand replenishment and retention programs at the federal, state, and regional levels.
City of San Diego General Plan and Local Coastal Program	Consistent: The Torrey Pines placement site is located within the coastal zone as designated by the City of San Diego General Plan (2008). The City's LCP requires any project occurring within the coastal zone to be reviewed by the City and the CCC. This review would occur as part of the SELRP.
Coastal Regional Sediment Management Plan (RSM Plan) and Shoreline Preservation Strategy	Consistent: The SELRP would support the goals of the RSM Plan by allowing for reuse of beach-quality material along the San Diego coastline.

Recreation

There are a variety of recreational activities at nearshore and onshore materials placement sites including snorkeling/SCUBA, recreational fishing, swimming, and general beach use. No beach trails would be affected during material placement activities. During materials placement operations, temporary beach closures would occur on portions of each site; however, following placement of beach-quality materials, recreational beach area would be increased. Because of public safety concerns associated with heavy equipment operations on the beach (i.e., pipelines and dozers to distribute sand on the beaches), portions of each of the disposal/reuse sites would be closed temporarily to the public during construction (PDF-53). The length of beach closure is anticipated to be 500 feet of beach at a time and closures would shift as activities move along the shoreline. Horizontal access along the back beach would be maintained (PDF-60). Pipeline segments would be covered at consistent intervals to facilitate access from the back beach to the water (PDF-61). Where horizontal access is limited, (e.g., where a wet beach directly abuts bluffs), vertical access would remain to allow public access on either side of the active sand placement area as long as public safety is not compromised (PDF-60 and PDF-61). Access restrictions would result in a temporary redistribution of beach activities to adjacent areas.

Ocean areas directly adjacent to sand transport/placement equipment and activities may also be temporarily closed during placement activities to ensure public safety and could briefly disrupt recreation such as snorkeling, SCUBA, or fishing activities in that immediate area (PDF-53). For the safety of recreationalists in the area, barge operations would be coordinated with USCG (PDF-49). Buffers around temporary monobuoys and designated barge lanes would be maintained to avoid water recreation users and vehicle safety hazards (PDF-51 and PDF-52). Additionally, pipelines used during materials transport, including both floating and submerged, would be marked as “navigational hazards” (PDF-50). Adjacent areas around the material placement equipment and activities would remain open throughout the construction period. Once material placement is complete, no residual restrictions or closures of the beach or adjacent ocean area would occur and recreation opportunities would not be permanently affected.

As currently planned, the placement of reuse materials would occur in fall/winter so peak periods of summer use would be avoided. The SELC would coordinate the schedule at individual materials placement sites to the extent possible to avoid major holidays and special events (PDF-58). Ultimately, materials reuse would enhance the public’s sandy beach recreational opportunity and this reuse activity would result in **less than significant impacts to recreation (Criteria D and E) and no substantial adverse effects have been identified.**

Onshore and nearshore materials placement could affect surfing through the following: modification of existing sandbars and reefs by sand placement and deposition, access being

denied during construction, poor water quality, or by wave backwash generated during and after construction of the beach fill. Potential impacts at each placement site are consolidated in Table 3.1-4. There would be **no significant impacts (Criteria D and E) or substantial adverse impacts to surfing as a result of material placement.**

Alternative 1B

Under Alternative 1B, impacts related to land use and recreation would be similar to those described for Alternative 2A. Specifically, materials disposal at this slightly lesser quantity (1.2 mcy) would not result in the permanent conversion of land, conflict with existing or future planned land uses, or be incompatible with adjacent land uses. From a recreation perspective, materials reuse would enhance the public's sandy beach opportunity with short-term inconvenience during the actual material placement activities. Depending on the beach site and material excavation rates, up to 500 feet of beach may be closed per day in a specific location. As sand placement activities shift along the beach, those areas in which sand placement has been completed would be reopened to public use. The same Project design features described for Alternative 2A would be implemented for Alternative 1B. Regarding impacts to surfing, Alternative 1B would result in nearly identical changes to those described above for Alternative 2A. The volume of material at Cardiff in the nearshore would be less (300,000 cy vs. 500,000 cy) because there would be no new inlet. The reuse materials placed in the nearshore at Cardiff under Alternative 1B could result in a temporary benefit to surfing, but no long-term effects would be anticipated due to complete sand dispersion over time (M&N 2014). As such, a temporary surfing benefit would occur compared to existing conditions. There would be **no significant impacts (Criteria D and E) or substantial adverse impacts to recreation resources as a result of material placement.**

Alternative 1A

Under Alternative 1A, dredged materials would be of poor quality (i.e., fine grain size) not suitable for reuse and would therefore be disposed of in LA-5 as detailed in the SAP (M&N 2013). While Alternative 1A would not institute beneficial beach-placement reuse, it would not be inconsistent with adopted goals and policies for regional sand replenishment since they are linked to "beach-quality" material. Disposal of materials under Alternative 1A would result in **less than significant land use impacts (Criteria A, B, and C) and no substantial adverse impacts have been identified.**

Transport of materials to LA-5 would occur via a monobuoy and barge system, as described in Section 2.10.2. While some restrictions would be in place during disposal operations (i.e., boaters and recreationists would be restricted from areas directly in the vicinity of pipelines and

Table 3.1-4
Summary of Surfing Impacts Related to Materials Disposal/Reuse
at Nearshore and Onshore Sites

Site	Modification of Sandbars or Reefs from Sand Deposition	Hindered Access during construction	Reduced Wave Quality from Wave Backwash?
Broad Conclusion	Sand deposition is transient as the transport is constant and the absolute volume of the beneficial reuse material is modest; the long-term impacts would be less than significant and not substantially adverse .	Approximately 1,000 feet of beach total may be closed during fill construction, reaching 500 feet north and south, respectively, of the beach fill template centerpoint. Closure of the beach does not constitute a prohibition to surfing off the placement site location, and surfing could still occur along these beaches. Closure of the 1,000-foot length of beach would partially restrict access by foot to the water, but surfers would be able to access the water from both north and south of the inlet construction area. The location of the landing of the shorepipe would be flagged for people to see and avoid. During installation and removal of the shorepipe, surfers and beachgoers would be restricted from its immediate location for a very short time (several hours). Access restrictions would result in less than significant impacts to surfing and no substantial adverse effects have been identified .	Surf sites within the materials placement footprints can expect to have increased backwash during high tide immediately during and after construction due to the increased steepness of the design berm. Changes in high tide, post-construction backwash are expected to be negligible at surf sites away from the fill sites. In addition, no long-term changes in backwash and other wave parameters (wave breaking intensity and wave vortex ratio) are expected (M&N 2014). Impacts to wave quality would be less than significant and not substantially adverse .
Leucadia	Volume of sand that could deposit at any one area is relatively low given small quantity of sand (approx. 115,000 cy) and length of site (approx. 0.5 mile). Long-term conditions at these sites would be maintained as the sand continues to disperse more broadly in the littoral cell.	See discussion under broad conclusion. Less than significant and not substantially adverse .	Not anticipated at this placement site. Less than significant and not substantially adverse .

Site	Modification of Sandbars or Reefs from Sand Deposition	Hindered Access during construction	Reduced Wave Quality from Wave Backwash?
	There would be no long-term significant or substantial adverse effects to surfing from beneficial reuse.		
Moonlight Beach	Volume of sand that could deposit at any one area is relatively low given small quantity of sand (approx. 105,000 cy) and length of site (approx. 0.15 mile). In the short term, the D Street surf site could benefit because it is a sand-bottom break and depends on sand bars for wave quality. Long-term conditions at these sites would be maintained as the sand continues to disperse more broadly in the littoral cell. There would be no long-term significant or substantial adverse effects to surfing from beneficial reuse.	See discussion under broad conclusion. Less than significant and not substantially adverse.	Not anticipated at this placement site. Less than significant and not substantially adverse.
Cardiff	Larger quantity of sand proposed for placement (500,000 cy in nearshore and 300,000 cy onshore) than at other sites. Multiyear monitoring of sand retention after the 2001 RBSP indicated that sand tended to reside longer in the sandy reach between Cardiff and Seaside reefs. This effect could be from the reefs acting as headlands, forming a long “pocket” beach in between. Thus, the project may result in more sand deposition near Cardiff; George’s should benefit from the longer-term sand deposition because it is a sand-bottom break and depends on sand bars for wave quality. The impact would be less than significant and not substantially adverse , with long-term conditions remaining at least as good as existing conditions at these sites over time.	See discussion under broad conclusion. Less than significant and not substantially adverse.	George’s can expect to have a constructed, high tide increase in backwash of approximately 11 percent during each placement construction episode (M&N 2014). Immediately after construction, the beach slope and backwash would start to become milder. By approximately 4 months after construction, the increase in backwash during high tide is expected to be approximately 3 percent. By 6 months after construction, project-induced signals in the profile slopes would be lost in the seasonal profile changes, which become greater than those generated by the project over time. These post-construction changes are expected to occur after each placement interval. This is considered less than significant and not substantially adverse.
Solana Beach	Volume of sand that could deposit at any one area is relatively low given small quantity of sand (approx. 145,000 cy) and length of site (approx. 0.89 mile). In the short term, reef breaks at Pill Box, Cherry Hill, and Rock Pile could break like sand-bottom surf spots. After the 2001	See discussion under broad conclusion. Less than significant and not substantially adverse.	Fletcher Cove can expect a similar one-time increase in backwash of approximately 12 percent during construction and 1 percent lasting for 4 months after placement (M&N 2014).

Site	Modification of Sandbars or Reefs from Sand Deposition	Hindered Access during construction	Reduced Wave Quality from Wave Backwash?
	RBSP, surfing at these sites improved for a short time and then reverted to pre-project conditions (Hopper 2012). The Del Mar River mouth may also benefit from the temporary sand deposition because it is a sand-bottom break and depends on sand bars for wave quality. Long-term conditions at these sites would be maintained as the sand continues to disperse more broadly in the littoral cell. There would be no long-term significant or substantial adverse effects to surfing from beneficial reuse.		This is considered less than significant and not substantially adverse .
Torrey Pines	Absolute volume of sand that could deposit at any one area is relatively low given small quantity of sand (approx. 245,000 cy) and length of site (approx. 0.30 mile). Nearby sites are sand bar breaks (although Black's is significantly-influenced by wave refraction over the Scripps Submarine Canyon) and those breaks may benefit. The Scripps canyon is south of the site and limited quantities from the project would reach sites south of that feature. There would be no long-term significant or substantial adverse effects to surfing from beneficial reuse.	See discussion under broad conclusion. Less than significant and not substantially adverse.	Not anticipated at this placement site. Less than significant and not substantially adverse.

Note: Applicable to Alternatives 2A and 1B only as Alternative 1A would not result in materials disposal/reuse at nearshore or onshore sites

transport equipment), this would be a short-term temporary impact occurring periodically over 9 months. This activity would not preclude recreational fishing in other areas, as restrictions would be localized around the pipeline and monobuoy. For impacts related to commercial fishing, refer to Section 3.13 (Socioeconomics). The same ocean safety Project design features described for Alternative 2A would be implemented for ocean transport activities associated with Alternative 1A. Alternative 1A would have no effects on surfing since no materials would be placed in the littoral zone and there would be limited increase in tidal flow from the inlet. Materials disposal activities would not preclude the viability of recreational activities or result in a permanent and major loss of recreational uses. Therefore, Alternative 1A would result in **less than significant recreational impacts (Criteria D and E) and no substantial adverse impacts have been identified.**

No Project/No Federal Action Alternative

No materials placement activities would occur under the No Project/No Federal Action Alternative. This alternative would not generate the opportunity to fulfill the beach nourishment goals and policies of the various general plans and LCPs, nor would additional recreational beach area be created. **There would be no land use or recreation impacts (Criteria A, B, C, D, and E) or substantial adverse effects under this alternative.**

3.1.4 AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The SELRP would not result in significant or substantially adverse land use or recreation impacts, therefore, no mitigation measures are required. Project design features listed in Table 2-25 would help to minimize and avoid potential land use or recreation conflicts. Project design features applicable to land use include the maintenance of north-south access along Coast Highway 101 and neighboring commercial establishments during construction and implementation of a public information program. Recreation-related project design features include temporary restriction of public access, trails, beach and nearshore ocean areas to maintain public safety, with some trail access and beach/ocean access remaining available throughout construction to maintain public access to the Reserve and beach areas, returning trails and access to pre-project conditions, scheduling material placement the extent possible to avoid major holidays and special events, and surf monitoring.

3.1.5 LEVEL OF IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION

CEQA: Implementation of Alternative 2A, Alternative 1B, Alternative 1A, and the No Project/No Federal Action Alternative would result in less than significant impacts related to land use and recreation for both lagoon restoration and materials placement project components.

NEPA: Implementation of Alternative 2A, Alternative 1B, Alternative 1A, and the No Project/No Federal Action Alternative would not result in substantial adverse impacts related to land use and recreation for either lagoon restoration or materials placement.